

? JUN 45

HEUER (continued)

Here they were interrogated very carelessly, were sent to MURK and further interrogated and finally in March '45 interrogated by officials of IV A/26 BERLIN. The nearness of the Russians was however causing such alarm and confusion that HEUER succeeded in obtaining permission to visit his family and left BERLIN escorted by a single guard from whom he slipped away at MURK and continued to his home. US troops were in the vicinity and he surrendered to them in April '45.

HEUER is obviously able to give us information about the SIS but he describes his dealings with the Russian IS in some detail.

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BUNDSCHUH

Information still comes in on Action Burd Schuh which tends to be conflicting in character. One report says that Bundschuh was organized in North GERMANY under a certain FILKINS described as an agent of KALTENBRUNNER. It is clear from most reports, however, that BUNDSCHUH involved personnel of the Gestapo, Kripo and SD, OHLENDORF, at present under interrogation at C MIO has stated that BUNDSCHUH was organized by the Amtschefs of Amt I and VI, but it is possible that by the latter he really means KALTENBRUNNER. OHLENDORF further states that the BUNDSCHUH was to operate only in the east and not in the West. It is equally clear however, from all reports received that BUNDSCHUH was organized too late in the day to be effective.

CIT: Stuba (Dr. Klaus HUEGEL) (in charge of Abt VI of the Bds ITALIEN) PRIOR TO CAPTURE
BCC: RUCHE CARTER OF SUBJECT REL SFT 1
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In September '39 HUEGEL, who to this date had held the appointment of Assessor in the Landratsamt at KONSTANZ was called up for duty with the SD Leitabschnitt STUTTGART and posted to Abt VI. His work there consisted of organizing the crossing of agents into SWITZERLAND. In Dec. '39 he was recalled to the Civil Service and in June '40 called up to the GAV. Here he received an injury, was invalided out and by August '40 was back at the SD Leitabschnitt STUTTGART, where after a few weeks he was given charge of Abt VI. In April '43 had reached the rank of Stuba. In March '44 he left the GAV to take charge of Abt VI of the Bds ITALIEN

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HUEGEL (continued)

and held this appointment until his capture.

HUEGEL has considerable knowledge of Amt VI work. Having had experience at both the RSHA and in outposts. He has described the organisation of the Sipo and SD in Northern ITALY up to April '45 in some detail and gives the names of the personnel employed in various offices under the jurisdiction of the ESSUPF in ITALY. HUEGEL knows the history and details of the establishing of a post-occupational network in ITALY and has spoken at some length on this subject giving the names of some of the personnel and agents concerned.

HUEGEL states that after the Italian armistice RSHA policy for ITALY was revised, and whilst ITALY had previously been handled for the purpose of espionage and sabotage by Amt VI B, German-occupied Italian territory now passed to the jurisdiction of Amt III, whilst Allied-occupied ITALY was treated as Ausland and remained an Amt VI sphere of activity. This fact was previously unknown to us.

The interrogation of HUEGEL is the most complete so far received on the subject of SD organisation in ITALY.

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RAUL (continued.)

of some 400 - 500 men should be disbanded.

He gives an outline of Dienststelle 2000 and the SS Fallschirm Jaeger Bn. 600, saying that the designation of the latter was changed from Fallschirm Jaeger Bn. 500 to 600, that it was reorganized at NEUTRALITZ, committed at SCHWEDT / ~~Odde~~ on 1.1.45, and early in April '45 transferred to an SS Pz. Korps after which all connection with VI S and Jagdverbande ceased. He describes a few VI S undertakings both projected and fulfilled and gives information about RAUL, stating that he was sent on his mission to France in February '45 by REISSNER, who had proved untrue, a report from the IG of an SS Korps, that RAUL was a traitor.

RAUL knows little of the technical aspects of sabotage but does however describe a few special weapons which SCHWEDT began to develop in the summer of 1943 when he realised that a German victory was no longer likely.

CONFIDENTIAL SUBJECT: RAUL'S BACKGROUND AND INFO
Gunter MANNERZ (Courier for Sonderkdo. REINER) 1.1.12.44

MANNERZ was in the HJ from 1935 until February '43 when he was drafted into the Waffen SS. He served in several regular units until November '44. At this time he met an old friend who was in the SD and who arranged to obtain for him a transfer to the SD. This did not materialise until March '45, when he received an order to report to BERLIN Fuehrungshauptamt Abt I 6. This he did and was offered a job in TUTTGART. He accepted and was at TUTTGART from the end of March to the beginning of April, working in Section III B dealing with foreign workers. On April 21st the TUTTGART office moved to BERLIN, and on the 22nd MANNERZ was introduced to staff. LIEBOWITZ for whom he was told he was to work as a courier.

It will be seen from his career to this date that MANNERZ' knowledge of SD organisation must be but scant. He has however given a considerable amount of information about Sonderkdo. REINER to which organisation he was attached until he surrendered, and also about Sorder Verlag a similar body. Neither of these organisations was known to us previously.

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COPY

WANNERZ (continued.)

The cover-name for ~~Sonderverband~~ RENDORFER is ELSA. ELSA only operates in the area of Gau MURTERBURG and RENDORFER is only in control of this area. ELSA is an integral part of a much larger and more widespread underground organisation originally planned by HILLER and the RH, and based on existing SD structure to cover all GE LOU. WANNERZ was not however in a position to know the details of the main organisation.

Most of the personnel of ELSA are from the Gestapo and a few from the SD. Its duties are threefold. 1) The continuation of SD underground, this includes using any means to terrorize the people and make them afraid to co-operate with occupation authorities. 2) Organising all underground movements in the area. Command groups of ELSA will contact all Werewolf and Bundschuh, (an organisation similar to Werewolf) all groups left behind by Gestapo, Wipo and SD and any groups of soldiers still hiding. The Command groups will organise and equip these people and see that they take orders from ELSA only. 3) Organising a communication and news service.

WANNERZ also knows of an organisation in the CHINA LOU, named TIM after its leader Hstuf. TIM, which is identical with ELSA, except that it has a radio truck which ELSA has not, and which in April was already active in sabotage work. There is a courier between ELSA and TIM.

A third organisation of which WANNERZ has some knowledge is "Sonder Verbindung" which is entirely separate from ELSA, the people in the one organisation knowing nothing about those in the other. The organisations are only connected through the office of the KdS. Sonder Verbindung is only a news agency whose purpose is to gather information on life in GERMANY. Its function is similar to the 3rd purpose of ELSA. Sonder Verbindung is organised on a Gau basis, there being 3 or 4 Hauptnachrichtenstellen in a Gau.

WANNERZ has given the names of some 15 personalities in Sonderkdo, RENDORFER, and 7 in Sonder Verbindung.

Oberst Karl Friedrich HEUER (Former Russian Intelligence Service Agent)

(COL)

SUBJECT PW'S

POW AND ARMY BACKGROUND

HEUER is a professional soldier who claims to be anti-Nazi. In

SET FORTH AND HIS CAPTURE

1920 he entered the Prussian Police force and in 1936 when the Darmstadt

Police force was transferred to the Wehrmacht he was appointed CO of an

Inf. Co. with rank of Hauptmann. From the beginning of the war until

July '44 he served successively on the French front, in a command school

at TOURS and finally as Oberst CO 404 Inf. Regt. on the Eastern Front.

In January '44 while on leave he heard of an officers' organisation

which was plotting the overthrow of the HITLER regime. In May shortly

before returning to the Eastern Front HEUER had a private conversation

with Von TRESKOW of Heeresgruppe Mitte who was a member of the organisation,

and agreed to do liaison work between the conspirators and Army personnel

on the eastern front. Before he was able to do much however he was captured

by the Russians on July 2nd '44.

After several interrogations the Russians asked HEUER if he would

work for them offering him employment in several different capacities. He

finally accepted to work for the Russian Intelligence service in GERMANY

as this provided him with a chance to get home and at the same time help des-

troy the Nazi regime. He was sent to a PW camp for political retraining

where he underwent a process of indoctrination. HEUER has given a detailed

description of this camp. On leaving the camp he was sent in August '44

to a private house in KOLSHEN for special training and on 10.12.44.

left together with a W/T operator and several other agents. His mission

was to travel and observe military dispositions in certain designated

areas and report this inf. by W/T. Particular attention was to be paid

to reserves, GHQ troops, Volksturm, SS Units, movements of troops from

NORWAY or ITALY to Eastern Front and any political or economic developments

of importance. In addition to this mission against GERMANY HEUER was given

a mission to be fulfilled should he ever find himself in territory occu-

pled by the British or Americans. The questionnaire given him included the

following points: What German political parties might be created by the

British and Americans, the subsidies which these parties might receive, the

political attitude of the office-holders who might be so designated, and the

economic measures which might be introduced.

After being but a short time in GERMANY travel difficulties made

them decide to surrender at the end of January '45 to the Gestapo at WEIMAR.

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1096
Summary of cases

(written by Miss Leitch)

Adolf WULF

Official of Amt III Munich and Service for Landesrat RENNERT

Since August '44 WULF has been a full-time member of the SD [having previously worked on a part-time basis for Amt III C 2 (schools and education) whilst studying law at the University of MUNICH.] When he started full-time SD work he transferred to Amt III B 2 (conditions among foreign workers) and it is of this section that he has most knowledge. His work consisted mainly of writing reports dealing with the attitude of foreign, especially Russian workers to Nazi propaganda, or the GLASSCO action, the Russian Committee of Liberation from Bolshevism. He held this office in MUNICH until April 1945 when he was entrusted with a special mission by Stuba PERCY, who was in charge of III B 1 (foreign citizens in Reich, section West), and who was engaged in organising a European underground movement and establishing an information service to operate after Allied occupation.

It is on this underground movement that WULF has given most information.

[There was no previous indication that Amt III was engaged in this type of work, but] WULF states the Gruppenfuehrer CHEN, Gruppenleiter Amt III was responsible for the formation of the movement, the information service of which is to be operated by a net of agents of various nationalities.

The purpose of these agents is to gather data and information which will be exploited by sabotage and/or terror groups. Geographically the organization is divided into a Northern and Southern sector each of which is divided into an Eastern and Western district. Within these districts there are many divisions.

WULF states that this organization though planned is only partially established and that military events force many changes and disrupted the preparations. The future of this service, which works under the motto "Europe for the Europeans" is therefore uncertain.

WULF has given the name of some 15 people connected with the organization, also a list of personalities employed in the MUNICH SD office and the names of some agents of that office.

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Sturmabteilung Rudolf SEIDEL (Chief of Personnel Section of Amt I, IdS DUSSELDORF)
(MAJ) ~~SEC~~

SEIDEL has been a full-time worker for the SD since 1936, for which reason a certain amount of his information is of historical interest. From April '38 - April '40 he was in Referat III - 313 the personnel sub-section of RSHA Amt III. Here, he was in charge of the engaging, promoting, and discharging of Amt III personnel and the keeping of files for Amt III workers. All final decisions in personnel matters were, however, taken by Amt I. In May '40 he transferred to the newly formed Amt VI where he was Referatsleiter VI A 3, the personnel sub-section of Amt VI. Here he did for Amt VI what he had previously done for Amt III. In August '43 he became head of the personnel dept. of IdS MÜNCHEN and from February '43 until arrested, filled a similar post at IdS DUSSELDORF.

The information given by SEIDEL refers therefore, to the organisation of the personnel departments of the RSHA and to those of two IdS offices. He gives the break-down of Amt I showing it to be divided into 2 Gruppen; the former having 5 numbered Referent and states that in summer '44 an additional separate section was formed to deal with the personnel of the ^{Abwehr} taken over by the RSHA. The personnel section of the IdS offices at ^{DUSSELDORF} was organised on ^{principle} precisely the same basis as Amt I with the exception of an additional sub-section which reported to the local Welfare Office. SEIDEL points out that while the Sipo and SD had to refer all important matters of personnel and administration to the IdS they received their operational guidance directly from RSHA. IdS was thus in the difficult position of being answerable to Hasupf for all Sipo and SD activities whilst being only in a position to supervise and not control their actions.

As well as this detailed information on the organisation of personnel sections, SEIDEL has explained the system whereby personal records of SS, Sipo and SD personnel were kept. He knows which records were kept at IdS offices and which at Amt I RSHA and has reproduced from memory the type of cards used for keeping personal particulars. In addition to this he has

given the names of some 230 Sipo and SD personalities.

(Crim Comm. 17) Krim. Kom. Obersturmführer Kurt Walter Wilhelm SEIDEL

In 1924 SEIDEL entered the Reichswehr service he remained holding several different posts until 1931. He was informed that he would RECEIVE

LONG PULL AND GUSMAN
SERVING AT, SUBJECT
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X AMTAS DE MAIN INFO
ANAL ANDAL DE SERVICE

BETHKE (continued)

have to apply immediately for service in the Kripo, noncompliance leaving him only the alternative of being for ever in the Street Patrol Service. He therefore conformed, took the examination he was set and passed out with the rank of Krim. Assistant and was posted to the Landes Krim. Pol. Stelle KOBLENZ, where he served with some interruptions until June 1941. This Kripo Stelle was, when BETHKE arrived, in the throes of being transformed in a Stapostelle and thus BETHKE dealt with a certain number of Gestapo matters.

In April 1940 he was sent to the NSDA for 2 month's on a training course. He spent one month in Referat IV E ^{and} one in Referat IV 5, and learnt a considerable amount about Gestapo work.

From August '40 - April '41 BETHKE attended courses at the Bipo Fuehrerschule in CHARLOTTENBURG and graduated as a Krim. Komm. He describes the organisation and methods of the school.

In June '41 BETHKE was posted to Stapo KOBLENZ to serve a probationary period as Krim. Komm. He dealt mainly with routine matters.

In November '41 he was posted to Stapo KOBLENZ where he was eventually put in charge of Abt III which dealt with Counter-espionage. In this capacity it was BETHKE's job to carry out all necessary investigations and negotiations with the military G.D. agencies and also the investigate activities of the Polish resistance movement.

In August '43 BETHKE was transferred to Stapo KOBLENZ and it is of this office that he has the greatest knowledge. ^{Bethke} He has given a detailed description of ^{the} organisation ^{and} personnel and ^{activities of the Gestapo} also of the Gestapo work he ^{in Cologne} did whilst there. In October '43 he was put in charge of Referat IV B, later re-named IV - 4/a & IV - 4/b. This section dealt with Juvenile delinquency and BETHKE was charged with combatting "Edelweiss Piraten". He also dealt with the Gestapo aspect of the evacuation of half-Jewish families from their homes.

In May '44 he was put in charge of a Sonderabteilung to wipe out a Polish Resistance movement and in August '44 a new Referat was created to deal with corruption in industry, actions against the war effort and offences by high NSDAP officials. BETHKE became head of this section until September '44 when for a few months he acted deputy of Abt. IV. During this period he was responsible for the removal of all files, not in daily use to the right bank of the RHINE.

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REMARKS (continuation 3)

In October '44 he started work on certain special investigations and was also in charge of all administrative work and correspondence of Abt IV. He continued in this capacity until February '45 when he was released from service with the Gestapo to assume command of ~~the last ditch defenses of COLOGNE.~~ ^a Police BA. formed for

BETHKE states that the main concern of Stapo COLOGNE was the suppression of terrorist gangs whose operation on a large scale was favoured by the confusion created by allied bombings.

BETHKE claims to know nothing of Referat IV. He has given accounts of the principal cases he investigated, the complete layout of a typical Stapo table as well as details of the various offices in which he worked and their personnel and a list of some 200 sub-offices in the occupied and Sipo known to him.

(AISI) *Stubauf, Karl R. DL, (RSHL VI G. Assistant to Ostubaf. (L. G. R. Y.) AND (L. G. R. Y.)*
Karl who is a lawyer by profession, joined the Austrian Nazi Party in 1931 and the NS in 1934. He worked for the Gestapo and the Grenzpolizei in minor capacities until April '43 when he was posted to Amt VI G. *OF INFO WHICH*
He has told a considerable amount of interest about this section and about various organisations under the control of its Leiter Ostubaf. *OF INFO WHICH*

SKORZENY. Amt VI G consisted of the Fuehrungsstab, six abteilungen, and four Referent. DL gives the names of the staff of these sections. He has described SKORZENY's exact movements from February '45, details of which were not previously known; tells the origin, organisation and personnel of the Jagdverband, but however, knows little about Jagdverband Sued West.

Further information given by DL includes the names of some Mil. D officers, and he enumerates the occasions on which he met Genf. P. ULLMANN, without, however, expanding on the subject of Dienststelle P. ULLMANN and the Werewolves organisation. DL describes the Schutzkorps Alpenland, conceived by SKORZENY as a means of reinforcing the Wehrmacht at certain important points, but states that at the end of April '45 SKORZENY gave orders that the 6 groups of the SK, which each consisted